

Religious freedom helps to give America's people a character independent of their government, fostering the formation of individual codes of ethics, without which a democracy cannot survive. For more than two centuries, this freedom has enabled us to live together in a peace unprecedented in the history of nations. To be both the world's strongest democracy and its most truly multi-ethnic society is a victory of human spirit we must not take for granted. For as many issues as there are that divide us in this society, there remain values that all of us share. We believe in respecting the bond between parents and children. We believe in honoring the worth of honest labor. We believe in treating each other generously and with kindness. We are striving to accept our differences and to find strength in the dreams we all hold dear.

On this day, let us hear the sound of the Liberty Bell as a clarion call to action. Let us face with renewed determination the problems that beset our communities. Let us replace the instability and intolerance with security and justice. Regardless of our faith, let us be each other's guides along the open path toward peace.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 154, has designated January 16, 1994, as "Religious Freedom Day" and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the day of January 16, 1994, as Religious Freedom Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge them to reaffirm their devotion to the principles of religious freedom.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America and the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:58 p.m., January 18, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on January 20.

Proclamation 6647—National Good Teen Day, 1994

January 14, 1994

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

There are now more than 24 million young people between the ages of 13 and 19 in the United States, each of them unique, each with promise, each struggling with the complicated transition to adulthood. These young people hold the keys to a promising future, and we must help them use every available resource to meet the challenges that lie ahead. Few generations have been confronted with so much responsibility, yet perhaps none has been presented with such exciting opportunities.

In spite of barriers and stumbling blocks, most teens play by the rules as they begin the work of building meaningful lives for themselves and finding their places in the community. Most embrace and promote fairness and compassion, often championing such precepts when others forsake them as unattainable ideals. They work together to diminish prejudice and violence; they find joy in family and friends and satisfaction in triumph and accomplishment.

Many teens are heroes who refuse to give up in adversity, to yield to temptation, or to give in to the negative influences around them. They serve as positive role models to younger children, as leaders to their peers, and as inspiration to older generations. They are our future, our hope, and a very real joy to those of us who know them well.

We are justifiably proud of American teens. They deserve our recognition and appreciation, and it is fitting that we honor them. Our country depends on their energy and dedication. Their knowledge, creativity, and dreams can change America for the better.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 75, has designated January 16, 1994, as "National Good Teen Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America,

do hereby proclaim January 16, 1994, as National Good Teen Day. I invite the States, communities, and people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and programs in appreciation of our Nation's teenagers.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 1:59 p.m., January 18, 1994]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on January 20.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

January 8

In the morning, the President and Hillary and Chelsea Clinton attended the memorial service for his mother, Virginia Clinton Kelley, at the Hot Springs Convention Center in Hot Springs, AR. They then traveled to Hope, AR, where they attended the burial service at Rose Hill Cemetery and a reception following the service. In the late afternoon, they returned to Washington, DC.

In the late evening, the President traveled to Brussels, Belgium.

January 9

After arriving in Brussels in the afternoon, the President met with King Albert II of Belgium at Laeken Palace.

In the evening, the President toured the Grand Place. Following a visit to a local cafe, the President returned to the Conrad Hotel, his residence during his stay in Brussels.

January 10

In the morning, the President went to NATO Headquarters where he met with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner and attended a briefing by U.S. military com-

manders. Following the briefing, the President attended the opening session of the NATO summit.

In the afternoon, the President went to Laeken Palace where he attended a luncheon hosted by King Albert II of Belgium for NATO leaders and ministers of foreign affairs. Following the luncheon, the President returned to NATO Headquarters where he attended afternoon sessions of the NATO summit.

In the evening, the President attended a summit working dinner at the Chateau Val Du Chesse. Following a late evening walk and visit to a toy and novelty shop, he returned to the Conrad Hotel.

January 11

In the morning, the President attended the final session of the NATO summit at NATO Headquarters. He then attended meetings and a working lunch with European Union officials at European Union Headquarters.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Prague, Czech Republic. Following his arrival, he attended official welcoming ceremonies in the First Courtyard of Prague Castle.

In the evening, after a walk across the Charles Bridge, the President and President Václav Havel of the Czech Republic had dinner at the Golden Tiger Pub. Later in the evening, he went to the Reduta Jazz Club.

January 12

In the morning, the President was given a tour of the Holocaust memorial at the Pinkas Synagogue and the Old Jewish Cemetery. Following the tour, he went to the U.S. Ambassador's residence where he hosted a working lunch for Visegrad leaders.

In the afternoon, the President discussed the expansion of trade in Eastern Europe with members of the business community in a K-Mart store. He then went to the Prague Airport where he attended a U.S. Embassy reception before traveling to Kiev, Ukraine.

In the late evening, the President traveled to Moscow, Russia, where he remained overnight.

The White House announced that the President has directed Bernard Nussbaum to request the Attorney General to appoint a special counsel to conduct, as expeditiously as possible, an appropriate, independent in-